IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

The Great Battle of An-· tietam Valley.

THE CARNAGE AWFUL

The Loss in Killed and Wounded on Both Sides About Twelve Thousand.

Our Special Despatches from the Battle Field.

Official Despatch from General Hooker.

GENERAL MANSFIELD KILLED.

Concrals Hooker, Hartsuff, Duryee, Richardson, Sedgwick French, Sumner, Dana, Meagher, Ricketts, Max Weber and Rodman Wounded.

The Union Army in Fine Condition and Confident of Success.

All the Rebels to be Captured or Destroyed.

Additional Details of the South Mountain Battle.

Fifteen Thousand Rebels Taken Since Sunday.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

Concentration of All the Rebel Troops for a Final Desperate Struggle.

THE CRISIS.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM VALLEY.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE REBALD.

Among van Beek Mountains, Md., Sept. 18, 1562. rday a great battle was fought in the Antietan ween the national army under Goueral McCle) and the whole rebel army (the divisions of the two Jackson's, Longstreet's and McLawe' divisions)

Can left rested on the western slope of Fik Ridge Moun and our right was at a point, about three miles north d Corpeling, the line of battle stretching across the caller between these points. The rebels were magaed in and around Sharpsburg.

Gen. Hocker, who commanded on our right, opened the to at daylight. His attack was most impetuous, and though the rebels lought with great obstinacy, they wer by noon about a mile and a half from their first tion. Gen. Hooker was wounded in the frot, and Con. Ricketts assumed command of the corps.

floor after Gon. Hooker's advance began, on batteries the various eminences became ougaged with numerous redd batteries on the bills about Singraburg, and a mag efficient artiflery fight ensued, greatly to our advantage Theo the haitle passed down the line, and about neep our M. under Several Burnaide, became hotly engaged

The battle raged farlously at every point, and the rebels were driven over three of the small spurs of the

About nightfall our centre was advanced equal to the se gained by the two wings, and both forces lay on Bet arms ready, apparently to renew the combat at dawn The loss is full a thousand killed and five thousand wounded. It is, probably, about equal on both sides.

NEAR BOONSBORO, Sept. 17-Midnight.

A glerious victory for the Union arms closes the history of the terrible contest which has been waged with frenzy or both sides during two days past. The battle field is in the seleratown Valley, near Sharpsburg, and four miles saboro. On either side rise gradual slopes of the mountain. The vale between these heights is one of the profest the Ged of nature over gave as the home of his

The rebels, acknowledging a defeat on Sunday by their rapid departure from the field, a natural stronghold four setward of this town, started in hot haste from their position in Porteratown Valley. Our cavalry supplicy pursued their rear guard through the neboro, throwing them into confus end taking many prisoners. At daylight on the morning of vectorday the beaviest fighting of the war ed towards our left, near Codystown, and con aned without intermission the entire day, resulting a the close in our holding the field fought on, with an immease number of priseners and the wounded of the one

of the rebels, who were slaughtered in heaps by the fire of our artillery. Like chaff before the wind the rebels fore the well directed and steady advance of the ines, leaving their dead unburied and the wounded seared for in their heaty departure. This town is day a great hospital for robel wounded, the viotime of he fight of yesterday with our left wing. The turning d the right of the enemy to a certain extent, and the effects of our left, shortened the gap by which the seeds hoped to make their escape, and night closed upon the group of hattle with a violory for our troops, and a

rain occurred, and this in no measure interfered with the he day's work of slaughter. fight was renewed on the left wing, the

rebels opening with artillery from an eminence on our troops in a raviue below. Our artillery responded, ellenc-ing in a measure the enemy's batteries. Our infantry the artillery then supporting the column in the . From portion to position were the rebels driven in this manner. In the centre equal success attended our advances against the robel line. Several magnificen the Union army, all of which were successful. On the right of our lines from nine o'clock this morning a deter nined contest was waged, at one time with varying suc

When nightfall came en, success had been giorious of all portions of the line, our troops driving the rebels at every enslaught upon them to a new position.

ident reached the scene about five e'clock. Then the firing was not half so inwas more rapht and deafening than any have heard heretofere in the war, exceeding Milvern Hill and Gaines' Mill by far. In the middle of this day I am told that the cannonading equalled the roar of He ven's high artillery. The position from which I saw the light, at a point near General McClellan's headquar magnificent one fer observation of the entire field of fight. Not being acquainted with the disposition of our own and the rebel forces, I cannot enter into details of this at no remote hour. I could discern from my place of observation the steady advance of our infentry against the enemy, and see the loud-mouthed ordnance of the rebels beich forth their missiles of death into their ranks. I could see the steadiness of troops under the most galling and rapid fire of the enemy, as they marched forward to rejoin new ground from the enemy. To say that our men fought well hardly expresses a moiety of the valor dis played on this memorable, never to be forgotten day.

The rebeis resisted our first attacks with their ac tomed volor, stubborness and desperation, and only yielded ground when it was literally covered with dead and maimed. The artillery on both sides was splendidly worked, and did terribic execution.

The bulk of the fighting has been done with artillary at tose range to-day, and with terrible effect on the rebels Some brillant infantry manouvres have been executed on the field by our troops during the day.

A supporting column has been at hand on our line cutire action. This foresight our great General more than once saved the fortunes of the day from going with the rebels when they attacked apparently vulnerable points in auperior force. At one time a portion of our right wavered under a pushing charge of the enemy. Cover gained near a fence, and the men ordered to fa on their faces. The enemy's fire passed games. ly harmlessly over the heads of our troops, when trose and poured a destructive voiley into after charge of the supporting column under General Cox effectually fluished the work of destruction

The sounds of war have ceased long since in the earlier at of night. The field whereon was fought this most evenical fight, as far as I have examined it, presents a ghastly appearance, viewed by the glare of the flickering lights of the sextons of the battlefield, who are aiready at their dreadful, yet humane work. Locked in the embrace of cold, cold death, slike lay the bodies of the sands of Unionists and rebels, foes no longer di puting at the bayonet's point for the possession of the old Maryland but a few short hours ago. How calmly, contentedly they repose now on the sentiment, when the shricks and waits of the wour fall on my car, borne thittier by every breeze from the mountain. "Let the dead bury their dead." How the howling winds carry the wailing cry along as it escape from the poor maimed soldiers on the sanguinary field. Methicks I hear its echoes in Northern and Southern homes, in the homes by the Green Mountains, or the magolla-se-uted cottages of the sunny South.

A truce to moralizing. Seldier true and brave, sleep n in your everlasting grave.

He has fought his last battle, he sleeps his last sleep; No sound can awake him to glory again. It is certain that the enemy will give us fight again i

he morning, as they cannot cross the river under our close pursuit. Would that they would surrender and save further effusion of human blood.

To-day it has poured rain. The rebers appear to gain ter. If they fight to-morrow it will be with increased desperation and stubborness. This evening they retreated rapidly through Sharpshurg, our forces shelling

Just as the shodes of evening quickly gather, large fires are seen in that direction, lighting the anrrounding country with a build glare. The shells of our artillery have doubtless kindled flames in dwellings and barns labor and his happy homestead. I would that I could go even at this late hour of the night, exhausted as I am b two hundred miles, into the details of a struggle, which the children of my children will read with interest- de transmitted from sire to son for suns generations. Such as t am possessed of new are frag-mentary and in some cases contradictory, and would coner than coligiten. In the morning I will bit again to the scenes and endeavor to glean a connected

As to the fruits of the victory, they are bloody indeedentested battles. I have heard an officer remark, the this is the only honest battle we have fought-meaning, I suppose, that all of our officers tried to whip the rebots.

o pravailing in the confusion of the night.

The conduct of the new troops has been admirable entitling them to the places that they have been assigned alongside of the veteran regiments. They have been, a general truly remarked to-day, "baptized in blood." The order through which they have passed, has been a flery one, that would have blancued the cheeks of veterans of other fields; and yet their valor and prower, have steed the test, and they vindicate and confirm th confidence our government has ever had in her citizen

hands—how many it is impossible to say. I met them all along the road, and conversed with them as they lay in the hospital. The y acknowledge a crushing, over whelming defeat. I do not think six thousand is too high an estimate for the number taken in the fights since Sun

day. In some cases whole regiments fell into our hands. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is frightful ing their advancing columns, while our infantry charge and fire caused sad havoc.

Our loss is quite severe, especially to officers. General and field officers especially fell victims to the rebelies, which at times, in the earlier part of the day, was it seemed as if the rebels, in a desperate ouslangh. hanks to good generalship and strong supports, this wa

GEWERAL HOOKER'S OFFICIAL REPORT

A great battle has been fought, and we are victors I had the honor to open it yesterday afternoon, and it continued until ten e'clock this morning, when I was wounded and compelled to suit the field.

The battle was fought with great violence on both

The envises has been switch.

I only regret that I was not permitted to take part in ations until they were concluded, for I had counted

will be likely to leg me up. I was shot through the J. HOONER, Brigadier Concest.

THE REPORTS FROM THE ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 16—Evening, Via Fraduricu, Md., Sept. 10, 1662.

scadquarters showing that the enemy were recrossing the river and concentrating their forces en the ridge of hills outside of the town of Sharpsburg to within three miles of the main body of our army. Jackson left Harper's Ferry this morning, his troops commencing to arrive during the afternoon, when it became evident that Lee was disposed to engage our forces in battle at this

General McCleilan gent for Franklin's corps and Couch's division, who were about seven miles distant, on the other side of Elk Ridge.

There was considerable artiflery firing during the day on both sides, resulting in our having about forty mer killed and wounded. Among the seriously wounded was Major Arnedt, of the First New York artillery, who was struck in the side by a piece of shell.

The disposition of the troops for the impending battle was as follows:-General Summer's corps, with General Szeks' division, to occupy the centre; General Hooker's corps, with the Pennsylvania reserves and Franklin's corps, on the right; Generals Porter and Burnside on the extreme left, with the view of turning the enemy's right fank. General Pleasanton supported the centre with 2,500 cavalry and four batteries.

General Hooker in the afternoon crossed Ar tletam creek, and took a pegition on the hills facing Sharpsburg, and three miles to the right of Keetsville. His troops got into action about dusk; the battle lasted two hours, during which the enemy were driven about half a mile with considerable loss. The Pennsylvania reserves, who were in front, suffered much

The night was occupied in getting the troops in their respective positions, white ammunition trains and ambulances were forwarded to the different commands.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, | Sept. 17, VIA FREDBRICK, 18, 1862. This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. A battle has taken place, in which the Army of the l'otomac has again been victorious, and which excooled in extent any battle heretofore fought on this con-

At the dawn of day the battle was resumed on the cen tre and right by Samuer and Hooker, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy about one mile. The rebels ralifed shortly afterward, and with terrible loss regained most of the ground. At this time the fearless and indomitable Hooker received a shot in the ankle and was carried from the field.

General Richardson, communating a division, was a crely wounded at the same time. General Sumner, dermining to retake the lost ground, ordered the troops to advance, which they did with a will, driving the rebels before them with great slaughter. They not only retook the ground, but drove them a quarter of a mile beyond.

In this action General Mansileld was shot through the lungs, and ated soon after.

During this time the troops under Burnside and Porter had not been idle. They drove the rebels from the line of Antietem creek, on the main road to Sharpsburg, built a bridge (the old one having been destroyed), and eccupled the opposite bank. The less here was considerable. The troops now held both banks of the creek. To get possession of the ridge of hills on the right and left hand sides of the road, from which the rebels were thundering away with artillery, was a task not easily accomplished. Sykes' division, with the assistance of Sumper's carried the ridge on the right hand side after considerable

It is now five o'c'ock, and all the enemy's positions have been carried except the one on the left, hand side of the road. To do this duty Burnside was assig artiflery opened and the infantry advanced. The noin was carried at a charge, but we were forced to retire before a superior torce, knowing that if they lost this ridge, a complete rout of their army would be the result. they fought with great desperation.

Darkness now everlooked the two armies, and hestilities essed as though by muinal consent.

The battle leated from five o'clock in the morning till even at night, without a moment's correction

The conduct of all the troops, without exception, was all that any general could wish. Several regiments of new troops, who were in action for the first time, bebayed admirably.

battle, which could be seen from many of the surrounding hills. The sharp rattle of fifty thousand muskets and the thunder of a hundred pieces of artillery is not often heard, nor the consequent excited movements of

It is impossible at this writing to form any correct dea of our loss or that of the enemy. It is heavy on both sides. Our's will probably reach in killed and wounded len thousand. That of the enemy will not ex.

The enemy's dead, which nearly all (ell into our hands were thickly strewn over the fields, in many places lying

and the best possible attention given them.

When Gaperal Hooker feil, General McClellan immed stely proceeded to the right, where he was enthusia tically received, and by his presence added much to our success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the antre and on the left as well, anxiously watching the progress of the battle, and giving directions as to the manner of attack. He is in his tent to-night for the first

We took some 1,500 prisoners during the day, while he spensy obtained but few.

time since he left Frederick efty.

General Martsuff, wounded: General Duryes, wounded eneral Sedgwick, wounded in the shoulder; Col. Childs. Eleventh Connecticut, serieusly wounded; Lieutenan Colevel Perisen, Fifty-seventh New York, killed; Captain Audenreid, aid to General Summer, wounded: Major ledgwick, killed; Colonel McNeil, of the Bucktails, and Lieutenant Allen, were killed; Colonel Polk, Second Unt. ted States Sharpshooters, wempeed; Major Burbank

and wounded; but nothing positive is known concerning

THE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK. FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17-9 P. M.

The etty is very much excited, and all sorts of rumor rom the battle field are in circulation, agreeing only in being almost unantmously favorable to the success of the

The latest and most reliable information to be had in erived from a gentleman who left the vicinity of the reports that at that time floweral McClollen's forces were driving the robots book, and had advanced about two

miles beyond the positions occupied by them at the com-

The two wings of our army seemed to be converging and gradually surrounding the rebel forces. There has been no cannonading heard since about six o'clock P.M., and the conflict seems to have ceased frem some cause at that early hour. It is very generally reported here, and believed by many, that Jackson's forces were surrounded this afternoon.

It was said that a large force under Sigel met the rebels on the Virginia side of the river, and turned them back that they recressed the river and attacked McClellan. send this report for what it is worth, but do not think it

There is much rejoicing among the people of the city ver the reported Union successes, and the few rebey sympathizers who remain here are proportionably de-Several thousand new troops, with some artillery, assed through the city this afternoon on their way to the frent. They were enthuriastically greated by the citizens, flaga waved by ladies from the windows, &c. They were fine looking men, and excited much admiration by their soldierly bearing and appearance.

THE REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. The battle raged with great spirit. The firing on either side was very heavy until towards sundown, when the rebels were flanked by Hooker and Portor and severely punished; their fire became desultory, and it was evident that their ammunition was giving out.

This morning the battle was renewed by the rebeli with renewed vigor. They acted as if they had been reinforced and furnished with fresh ammunition.

The battle lasted entil four c'clock this afternoon, when the rebels retreated, leaving General Longstreet and the mnant of his division in our hands as prisoners

The entire rebel army will be captured or killed. There is no chance left for them to cross the Potomac, as the river is rising and our troops are pushing them con tinually, and conding prisoners to the rear.

it is reported here that Colonel Miles re-enacted his Bull run scene at Harper's Ferry, which was surrendered to the rebels in a shameful manner. Six batteries of artillery belonging to General Long

street's division were captured yesterday and to day, and it is said that we have taken nearly fifteen thousand prisoners since Sunday. Stonewall Jackson's army is with General Los, and,

with other distinguished officers, will be forced to surrender within a day or two at farthest. Our immense army is in motion, and our generals are

pertain of ultimate and decisive success. Stores for our army are coming by the way of Harris

burg and Baltimore. Forry, and is advancing on a special mission with his

THE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 18, 1862. The latest information received here up to eleve o'clock to-day was dated from the seat of war at eleve o'clock last night, when it was telegraphed that General McClellan had had a severe engagement throughout the day, resulting in gaining the position for which our army

Information from a point within four miles of the harris ground, up to nine o'clock this morning, says nothing of the engagement having been renewed previous to that hour. It merely states that a thousand robel prisoners were taken yesterday, and that they were being marche to the rear past that point under a guard.

A reconnoiszance in force made yesterday has demo strated there are po rebel troops between Washingto and Bull run, while our scouts yesterday reported that

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18-3 P. M. Information has been received here showing that the pattle in Western Maryland had not been renewed up to

Reports come in from the battle field very slowly, bu all are favorable to the Union cause. It is stated that twelve of our Brigadiers are either killed or wounded The names have not yet been ascertained, but among the killed are certainly General Mansfield, and among the wounded Generals Hartsuff, Hooker and Max Weber. In the battle of yesterday the firing cessed on the right shout one hour before dark; but upon the left wing, which was commanded by General Burnside, the engage ment continued with rapid and heavy firing for comtime afterward. A ferce was cent from the right to sup. port the left, and at the close of the engagement our left wing occupied the position held by the robel army at the commencement of the battle.

There was no doubt that the result was a severe re verse to the rebels, and that they will have considerable difficulty in erossing the river in safety.

The information here is, that there has been no fight ing whatever to-day; but that all hands have been eq gaged in burying the dead and removing the wounded. It appears that the bridge mentioned as having been cut, was the bridge acress the caust at Williamsport The read from Hagerstown to Williamsport passes through a defile, and the bridge across the canal is a high one Its destruction effectually precludes access to the river at that point. The retreat of the rebels by way e

nes of battle yesterday were formed at an oblique angle to the river, the rebels covering the Shopperdstown ord and occupying the heights opposite to the ford. At the conclusion our left wing occupied those heights, and had possession of the ford, leaving them only Dam No 4 at which it was possible for them to cross the river

There is information that nearly the whole rebel force was massed in this position, and, with the exception of this single fording place, they have no means of grossing the Potomac inte Virginia. A small force of the rebel occupies the Maryland Heights and the Loudon Heights at Harper's Ferry, but they are closely watched, and wil soon be compelled to retreat in the direction of Winches ter, the only line of retreat left open for them.

From the information received here, it is believed that the rebei army on the Maryland side numbers much over 100,000 men at this time, while their losses in the recent battles and by describon are estimated at not less than 40,000. It is probable that even now they outnumber the army of General McClellan; but it is supposed that they are in such a condition that the next ouslaught of the Union army will compel them to capitulate, if they should not succeed crossing the river at Dam No. 4. Their chances on the Virginia side will not be much better than in Maryland expected at this time. Before they can reach Winches ter, their capture or annihilation is almost a forest

It is reported that Gen. Redman is smoot the wounder in the buttle near "baresborg

THE REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18, 1802 I was on the battle field up to ton o'clock yesterday morning, and left with confidence that all was going on right. It was a grand battle, and the most severe of the war, every division of the rebel army being on the field. From Harrisburg despatches and other mevements, I think there has been some change in the position of the armies at the close of the day, but have no doubt all is well. Army trains were moving forward from Frederick

THE REPORTS FROM HARRISRIPO.

HARMISHTER. Pa., Sept. 18, 1862. The news received during last night indicates that the result of yesterday's fight was decidedly in our favor; but still another battle is necessary to determine who shall

It was expected that the battle would be again resumed this morning, but no firing has been heard, and it is supposed that burying of the dead is the order of the day. General McClellan's headquarters are at Sharpsburg, Surgeon General Smith despatched a special train to

The number wounded in General McCleihan's recent bat ties is very large. Most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania.

lagerstown yesterday to attend our wounded.

The rebel prisoners taken have been sent to Fort Dela

THE LATEST FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 18-Evening. Advices just received at headquarters from Hagerstown confirm the report that no fight had taken place to-day that the rebels are supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight would probably commence at daybreak

Our treops are said to have behaved nobly, and tal confidently of gaining a great victory te-merrow.

Information received here this morning direct from the hattle field, represented that the battle would be resum ed to-day; but up to this hour no firing had been heard at Hagerstown. The forces remain about in the same posttion as in vesterday's fight.

Governor Curtin had arrived safely at Hagerstown ogether with Colenel J. A. Wright, Surgeon Genera Smith and his corps of Surgeons. Governor Curtin and staff are using every exertion in preparing for the com fort of the wounded brought into that place. A telegraph line is being extended to Boonsboro, thus

bringing us much pearer to General McClellan's bead quarters. It will be completed to-morrow, Preparations are now being made here for receiving the sick and wounded from the late battle. Citizens are

anxious to do all in their power for the comfort of those

who are fighting for the support of the federal govern

Troops are still coming in by thousands, and are immediately forwarded, the government baving complete outrot of the road to Chambersburg and Hagerstown The regular trains to these points were suspended to-day.

TELEGRAMS FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN. The only despatch published from General McClella on the field of battle was received at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and contained simply the two words follow

but will be resumed in a few days.

A despatch from Washington says information from McClellan's army had been received up to nine o'clock vesterday morning, and says nothing of the engagement having been renewed up to that hour.

We are informed that Mrs. McCleilan arrived in town vesterday morning, and soon after her arrival received o despatch from her husband, stating that he was doing well, and that a great and glorious victory was about to

MES. McCLELLAN AND HER MUSBAND. O THE EDITOR OF THE MARTFORD COURANT, SEPT. 17.
At the depot in New Haven I was introduced by my telligent young woman, having with her a sweet infant, which was almost smothered by the careases of a number of soldiers who had learned that she was a young McClellan. On my way to this city, in the care, through the politeness of her aunt, Mrs. A., I enjoyed the pleasure of some conversation with her. She was very affailed, and seemed to take an interest in the fact that a nephew of mine, the colosel of a New York regiment, who recently died of disease contracted before Richmond, was a classmate at West Point of her husband. She seemed much elated with the recent news. She said that who her husband was appointed Major General else was not much affected by it; but mow, that he has been restored to his command, and had accomplished such a triumph, after all that had been done to degrade him, she acknowledged she felt prond. I replied that she had a perfect right to feel so. She said that her lumband had undertaken this last service with great reductance, but it had been precessed upon him with an assurance that he should not be interfered with. I remerked to her that at first I felt great confidence in her husband, which afterwards I had, to a certain extent, lest; but that I had, previous to his last success, regained it. She said the same observation had been made by others. I told her I thought the General had not done justice to himself, in not explaining to the public circumstances which looked unfavorable to him. "Do you not think," said she, "that it was more patriotic in bim to boar his wrongs in silence, rather than to trouble the government, as some others have done, with demands for investigations and courts martial, when the delays caused fly them would be injurious to the country."

I should consider myself inexcuesable for making public this private conversation, as especially in the cace of a lady, were it not that General McClellan belongs to the remarked, "when the clouds covering him were of the darkest hue, had istift that God would yet make hum an instrument of good to the cause of his coun telligent young woman, having with her a sweet infant, which was almost smothered by the caresses of a number

SKRICH OF GENERAL MANSFIELD. General Joseph K. Fenno Mansfield, reported killed, is a native of Connecticut, from which State he was ap-

cointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy October, 1817. He was at the time of his death about exity years of ago. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1822, standing No. 2 in a class of forty members, among whem are the names of Generals Hunter, McCall and there noted during the present and past wars. On the 1st of July, 1822, he was brevetted a second lieutenant of the corps of engineers, and received his full rank the same day. On the 5th of March, 1832, he was promoted to a first lieutenantoy, and so the 7th of July, 1838, became captain. He served in the Texan and Mexican wars and on the 9th of May, 1846, was brevotted major for gallant and distinguished services in the defe he was bravetted Heutenant colonel for gallant and meri-torious conduct in the several battles of Monterey, in Mexico, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846. On the first of those days he was severely wounded. Re gallant and meritorious conduct at Beena Vista. During the campaigns of 1846 and 1847 of the war with Mexi-co he held the responsible position of chief engineer of the garmy under General Taylor. Previous to the war he had been appointed as member of the Board of Engi-neers, viz.—From December 8, 1842 to September 8, 1845, and after the war, be resumed this same position which he kept for some time. On the 28th of May, 1868, he was appointed an inspector general of the United States Army, with the rank of colonel. This appointment caused Army, with the rank of cotoner. This appointment caused him to retinquish his rank in the corps. This position he hold at the breaking out of the rebellion. On the 6th of May, 1861, he was prevetted a brigadise general of the regular United States Army, and on the 16th of May, 1861, was commissioned a full brigadier general. He was placed in examend of the position at Newport's News, the purplets to the right there of the firsts pirer. Bo

next held the post at Suffick, Va., and when the crmy was concentrated on the Upper Potomac, be and his com mend were transferred to that part of Maryland under

THE RECAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERBY BY GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Private despatches yesterday from points near Harper's Ferry seem to confirm in all essential particulars the good news published in yesterday morning's HERALD, and leavest no reasonable doubt of the recapture of Harper's Ferry by General Burnside, and the occupation by strong Union guards of all the river fords between Harper's Ferry and

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS IN THE CITY. The war news yesterday kept the people of this city tu a state of the highest excitement and entiresiasm. All circles were affected by the glorious news that came over the telegraph wires, and a very different spirit prevailed from that which weighed down our people during the whole of last week. In Wall street especially there wan evidence of unusual enthusiasm and rejoicing. The mer, chants held their bends up and spoke encouragingly, and that did not utter something in favor of McCiellan. Or Change the news was announced from the President's deek by one of the merchants, and the most dearening cheers for McClellan were given. The McClellan stock is decidedly "looking un."

SURGEONS FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN MARYLAND.

Pursuant to a netice published in yesterday's HRRAUD, a meeting of New York Surgeons was held yesterday morning at the residence of Dr. Detmold, 104 Ninth street, to take measures to send forward twenty competent sur attendance was quite numerous, and a great number of surgeous volunteered their services. Dr. Detmold prebriefly stated the object of the meeting, and, after some difficulty, occasioned by the great number of surgeons who offered their services, the following gentlemen were

Drs. Hall, Guernsey, Forrish, Raphael, Hitchbern, Leach, Osbern, Gills, Livingston, Vondersmith, Ranney, Rodenstein, Elliott, Johnson, Hunter and Greene, of New York;

Quimby, of Jorsey City.

These gentlemen solected Drs. Raphael, Cechrane and conant to act as a committee for the party in managing the business affairs of their journey.

The aurgoons left for Washington by the haif-past five

clock train yesterday afternoon

AID TO THE WOUNDED. WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELEASE, No. 10 COOPER UNION, THERD AVENUE. NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1862. Ten thousand shirts and drawers are wanted. those who have second band garments, either cotton or

voolien, of this kind, send them to us at once. not time enough to have this clothing made, as it is nece ed by our wounded soldiers now. We make this appear to the citizens of New York. L. A. Fellows,
M. Colby,
Gortrudo Stevens.

No. 11 Cooper Union, New York. L. A. Fellows, M. Colby, Gertrude Stevens.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SURGEONS SENT TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1860 At the meeting of the Sanitary Commission to-day the Sceretary reported that previous to yesterday five wagons and one railroad ear, loaded with supplies, had been sens by the Commission to and beyond Frederick; that six surgeons and inspectors of the Commission, with a rail road car load of supplies, were sent yesterday afternoon; Upper Potomac, at twelve o'clock last night, with a parte of distributing agents in charge of Drs. Agnow and Har ris; that a train of army wagons is now loading with supplies, to be despatched to the battle field by way of Frederick; that Dr. Crane had been previously stationed at Chambersburg or Hagerstown, with large dis cretionary powers to act for the Communication; that had been sent to Philadelphia, ordering the purchase of large supplier at that point; that these, with stores to arrive from the North, would be forwarded to

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

retown to charge of special agents.

Additional Details of the Battle on Sunday.

OUR PREDEWICK CORRESPONDENCE. Гикражаск, Md., Sopt. 10, 486 The latest news from the front is, that our army making the rabels rapidly before them-so far below hem, indeed, that we use artiflery of long range to sweet their rear. It was expected that we would again come up with them to-day, when another heavy ougagem

The enemy's time of retreat is tending towns is the Petomac, where he will probably cross into Virginia.

THE CAPTURED CERETA. We have taken a great namber of prisoners, and they were coming in rapidly up to the latest advices. They are as fifthy as described, and as hongry as it is possible are already berg, including those left sick in the hospita . but it is probable that the privates will be paroled and such to make them profitable guests. The officers will be retained until exchanged. A large number of them belong to a North Carolina regiment.

THE NEWS PROM HARPER'S PERRY g very unsatisfactory. Our forces there surred Jackson yesterday morning at ten o'clock, after enduring a fire from batteries on three sides, in the to for nearly three days. After the enemy, by superior force of numbers, had obtained possession of their recent important positions, on Saturday after noon last, the capture of the post was a question only of roops; their ammunition and supplies were nearly out, and a prolongation of the defence was funie, productive of a terrible loss of life. Under the circum stances, after Colonel Miles and General White had been nber of our troops placed hove du combas, the post was

surrendored. The cavalry, numbering between two and three thousand, escaped, and are probably with McClellan before

is not definitely known, but is reported to be about one hundred killed and five hundred wounded. Nearly eight pareled, and many are expected here to-day. The effi-cers of White's-command, having been under Pope, will

THE STURET OF IMP CAPTURE OF HARPER'S What the effects of the capture of Harper's Ferry may be on the plans of our generals is not yet known. It is feared here that Jackson, Longknown. It is feared here that Jackson, Long-street and Rill, having crossed into Virginia, may make a rapid march down the Potemac, recross into Maryland, and attack Baltimore or Washington. I pre-sume our generals know what they are about; but it count to me that this diseaser will seriously embarrass our movements. It is feared that Jackson may recross and destroy our railread communication with the Relay House, and perhapseut of Washington from Baltimore and imperil the capital tasis.

Intelligence up to ten o'clock to-day from he represents a fight as going on near Sharpsburg. Franklit and Burnside and so surrounded a division of twenty thousand men that it was considered certain at head soners have already been taken and several guns.

CAPTURE OF NOWELL CORE AND HIS LEGIO Rewell Cobb and his legion, or what retunings re prisoners in our hands. Cobb is wounded to sent honce to Frederick, where he will imsuch somer than he pression to his drusten speech last

Tring age. the men are regard and dury !